PSOTA, F.

PSOTA, F. The oldest Kladno blast-furnace bellows. p. 65.

Vol. 7, no. 2, Feb. 1957
HUTNIK
TECHNOLOGY
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

PSOTA, F.

PSOTA, F. The first fifty years of steam engine development in the Czech provinces. p. 358.

Vol. 1. No. 12, Dec.1956.
NOVA TECHNICAL
TECHNOLOGY
Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

PSOTA, F.

Anniversary of the Prague technical schools. p. 187. NOVA TECHNIKA. (Rada vedeckych technickych spolecnosti pri Ceskoslovenske akademii ved) Praha. Vol. 1, no. 6, June 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956.

PSOTA, F.

.3

The Oldest Coke-Fired Blast-Furnaces 18 Constructed in Kladno (Czechoslovakia) a Hundred Years Ago. F. Psota. (Hutnik, 1950, 8, (7), 222-224). [In Czech].—P. F.[redacted]

1 4E2c

BG/mT

PSOTA, Frantisek

Industrial revolution in the Czech and Slovak iron industries.
Slevarenstvi 11 no.10:450-453 O '63.

PSOTNICKOVA, JARMILA.

Jan Evangelista Purkyne. (1.vyd.) Praha, Orbis, 1955. 47 p. (Jan Evangelista Purkyne; a biography. 1st ed. chiefly illus., ports,, facsims.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 12 December 1956

PSPLNSKAYA N. J.

3241. MAIN TYPES OF OIL AND GAS*BEARING PLATFORM STRUCTURES. PSPLNSKAYA,N.J. (Compt. Rend. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S. 1946,53,347).

Local uplifts which complicate the structure of large platform arches and basins are subdivided into three groups: (a) buried structures. (b) surface structures, (c) salt domes. Group (a) is discussed in detail and further subdivided into "revived" and "completed" structures. The geological characters, oil and gas contents, and conditions for gas and oil occurrence of these two subdivisions are tabulated, together with actual examples. Group (b) surface structures are briefly defined.

immediate source clipping

PSOTNOV, P. M., NIKOLAYEV, P. S. and KHARCHENKO, F. P.

"Hydrogeological and Engineering-Geological Operations," translation of pages 3-68 of the book Unified Norms for Development of Geological Prospecting Operations, Moscow, 1953

Translation No. 546, 2 May 56

PSTRAGOWSKA, Walentyna; SZCZEPANSKA, Halina

Novocaine therapy of cerebral complications of whooping cough. Pediat. pol. 37 no.12:1283-1288 D '62.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Wieku Dzieciecego AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Bogdanowicz.
(WHOOPING COUGH) (PROCAINE) (BRAIN DISEASES)

PSTRAGOWSKA, Walentyna

Acrodynia. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.25:1170-1175 22 June 59.

1. (Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Wieku Dziecicego Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie; kierownik Kliniki: prof. dr Jan Bogdanowicz)
(ACRODYNIA)

KURKUS, Maria; PSTRAGOWSKA, Walentyna; ZALEWSKA, Irena

Diagnostic significance of giant cells in some infectious diseases in children. Pediat. pol. 38 no.1:27-32 '63.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Wieku Dziecicego AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Bogdanowicz.
(MEASLES) (SMALLPOX) (HERPANGINA)
(HERPES ZOSTER) (HERPES SIMPLEX)
(EXANTHEMA SUBITUM) (WHOOPING COUGH)
(SCARLET FEVER) (DIAGNOSIS, LABORATORY)

PSTRAGOWSKA, Walentyna; GORZELAK, Zofia

Anti-pertussis vaccination of newborn infants. Pediat. pol. 38 no.7:619-626 Jl '63.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Wieku Dziecicego AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Bogdanowicz.
(PERTUSSIS VACCINE)

PSTRAGOWSKA, Walentyna

Case of toxic form of moniliasis with symptoms of acute lymphocytopenia. Pediat. polska 34 no.6:833-834 June 59.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Wieku Dziecicego A. M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Bogdanowicz
(MONILIASIS, in inf. & child)

PSTRAGOWSKA, Walentyna; STRZELECKA, Maria

Studies on the value of anti-whooping cough vaccination. Pediat pol 36 no.10:1041-1046 O '61.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Wieku Dziecicego AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. J.Bogdanowicz.
(WHOOPING COUGH immunol) (VACCINATION in inf & child)

PSTRAGOWSKA, Walentyna; STRZELECKA, Maria

Protective action of chloromycetin in whooping cough epidemic in day nurseries. Pediat. polska 33 no.8:981-985 Aug 58.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Wieku Dziecięcego A. M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Bogdanowicz. Adres Warszawa, ul. Wolska 37.

(WHOOPING COUGH, prev. & control
chloramphenicol admin. to child. exposed to epidemic in day nursery (Pol))
(CHLORAMPHENICOL, ther. use
whooping cough epidemic in day nursery, prev. (Pol))

PSTRAGOWSKI, S.

PSTRAGOWSKI, S. Legal foundations of the organization and activities of technical control. p. 460. Vol. 27, no. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1954. MECHANIK. Warszawa Poland

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol 13/9 Pediatrics Sept 59

2398. PROTECTIVE ACTION OF CHLOROMYCETIN (C) IN A PERTUSSIS EPIDEMIC IN CRECHES - Ochronne działanie chloromycetyny w epidemii krztuśca w żłobkach dziecięcych - Pstrągowska W. and Strzelecka M. Klin. Chor. Zakaźnych Wieku Dziec. A.M., Warszawa - PEDIAT. POL. 1958, 33/8 (981-985) Tables 4

In 11 creches, 157 children exposed to the disease received prophylactic C (100 mg./kg. per 24 hr., for 7 days). During 4 weeks of observation, no children fell ill, and the epidemic subsided in all the creches. In 2 creches where C was not administered to all exposed children, the epidemic recurred 10-14 days after the close of this incomplete prophylactic campaign. All cultures made after administering C to exposed children were negative; before C administration, 9 cultures were positive. No untoward effects of C on the blood picture or general condition of the children were noted. (L, 7)

PAKULA, R.; PSTRAGOWSKA, W.; PAKULSKA, J.; OSWIECIMSKA, H.; RABCZYNSKA, F.; FURWASZEK, Z.

Course of scarlet fever in children treated with penicillin and hospitalized in general wards with normal admission of patients to wards. Pediat. polska 32 no.1:83-93 Jan 57.

1. Z Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny w Warszawie Dyrektor: prof. dr. med. F. Przesmycki i Miejskiego Szpitala Zakaznego Nr 1 w Warszawie Kierownik naukowy: prof. dr. J. Bogdanowicz. Adres: Warszawa, ul. Wolska 37, Klinika Chorob Zakaznych Dzieci.

(SCARLET FEVER, ther.
penicillin in non-isolated hosp. wards (Pol))
(PENICILLIN, ther. use
scarlet fever, in non-isolated hosp. wards (Pol))

PSTRAGOWSKA, Walentyna; SZCZEPANSKA, Halina

Nitrogranulogen in the treatment of nephrosis. (Preliminary communication). Pediat. pol. 36 no.8:865-870 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Wieku Dzieciecego AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Bogdanowicz.
(NITROGEN MUSTARDS ther) (NEPHROSIS ther)

PSTRAGOWSKA, Walentyna; KURAL, [illegible]

The course of whooping cough in children during 1st 3 months of life. Pediat. Pol. 40 no.9:963-965 S '65.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych Wieku Dzieciecego AM w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Bogdanowicz).

Cupric oxide for combating Peronospora in Bohemia. Bedřich [illegible] II, [illegible] Satisfactory results are reported on the combating of the grape pest with "[illegible]" over a period of 3 yrs. M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343510015-8"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application - Water Treatment, Sewage Water. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1958, 29240

Author : Pstross, C.
Inst : -
Title : A 1 Liter/Sec Installation for the Filtration of Surface Waters.

Orig Pub : Voda, 35, No 6, 167-170 (1957) (in Czech)

Abstract : An installation consisting of three small filter units with a total area of 54 m^2 is described. The filter medium consists of sand and gravel graded as follows: an upper layer in which the grain size is 0.25-1 mm, an intermediate layer of grains ranging from 1 to 3 mm, and a bottom layer of grains ranging from 15 to 30 mm in diameter. The maximum depth of the water in the filter is 30 mm [sic]. A filtering rate of $\leq$ 0.1 m/hr is used when the concentration of coarse suspended solids

Card 1/2

12

PSTROSS, C.

Water-purification installation with a capacity of a 5 liters per second. p. 44.

VODA Vol. 35, no. 2, Feb. 1956

Czechoslovakia

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 7 July 1956

Czechoslovakia/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Water treatment. Sewage water, I-11

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5379

Author: Pstross, C.

Institution: None

Title: Water Treatment Unit with an Output Capacity of 5 Liters/Second

Original Publication: Voda, 1956, 35, No 2, 44-47

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

Treatment of surface waters by slow filtration; water purification plant with a capacity of 11. per sec. p. 167. VODA. (Ustredni sprave vodniho hospodarstvi) Praha. Vol. 35, no. 6, June 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accession List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

P[illegible], S.

Treatment of surface waters by slow filtration; water purification plant with a capacity of 11. per sec. p. 167. VODA. (Ustredni sprava vodniho hospodarstvi) Praha. Vol. 35, no. 6, June 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

PSTROSS, C.

"Notes on the Hydrology of Subterranean Waters." p. 240 (Voda, Vol. 33, no. 9, Sept. 1953, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 3 Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl.

PSTROSS, C.

"Treatment of Water. Part VI. Water Treatment Stations. (To be contd.)," p. 69. (Voda, Vol.33, No.3, Mar. 1953, Praha.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol.2, No.9, Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

POTKESS, J.

"Treatment of Water. VII. Water Treatment Stations," p. 91.
(Voda., Vol. 3?, No. 4, Apr. 1959, Praha.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 8, No. 7, Library of Congress, September 1959, Uncl.

PSTROSS, C.

Treatment of water. V. Stations for treatment of water for the public water supply. (To be contd.) p. 35.
(VODA., Vol. 33, no. 2, Feb. 1953, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, Vol. 2 #8, Library of Congress, August 1953, Uncl.

PSTROSS, MILOS.

Stavba studni; prirucka pro studnare. (Vyd.1.)

Praha, Czechoslovakia. Statni nakl. technicke literatury, 1959. 221 p.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960.

Uncl.

PSTROSS, Milan, Inz.

Cooperation with Soviet science. Vestnik CSAZV 7 no.11:550-552 '60.
(EEAI 10:3)

(Czechoslovakia--Agriculture)
(Russia--Agriculture)

PSTROSS, M.

The Benoto system of boring. p. 417.

VODNI HOSPODARSTVI. (Ministerstvo energetiky a vodního hospodarstvo a Vedecka technicka spolecnost pro vodni hospodarstvi) Praha, Czechoslovakia. No. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959.

Uncl.

PSTROSS, Milan, inz.

National conference of County Agricultural and Forestry Societies.
Vestnik CSAZV 9 no.1:33-35 '62.

PSTRUZINA, J.; SISTEK, V.

Unusual cause of abdominal wall abscess in diabetes. (Case report). Rozhl. chir. 44 no.3:207-209 Mr '65

1. III. chirurgicke oddeleni fakultni nemocnice II v Prase., (vedouci: doc. dr. O. Vaneckova).

PSTRUZINA, J.; RONSKY, R,

Study of pancreatic irritation during biliary tract operations by means of peroperative determination of pancreatic lipases. Cas. lek. cesk. 104 no.13:356-357 2 Ap '65

1. III. chirurgicke oddeleni fakulty vseobecneho lekarsti Karlovy University v Praze (vedouci: doc. dr. O. Vaneckova) a IV. interni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy University v Praze (prednosta: prof. dr. M. Fucik).

JABLONSKA, M.; PSTRUZINOVA, H. Technicka spoluprace PELIKANOVA, J.

Study of fibrinolytic activity in liver diseases. Sborn. lek. 67 no.3:80-84 M '65.

1. IV. interni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze (prednosta: prof. dr. M. Fucik).

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : General Problems of Pathology. Tumors. Experimental Therapy
ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 12 1958, No. 56397

AUTHOR : Netousek, M., Dienstbier, Z., Pstruzinova, H.
INST. : -
TITLE : Certain Antibiotics in the Treatment of Tumors

ORIG. PUB. : Vnitrni Lekarstvi, 1957, Vol.3, No.6, 542-547

ABSTRACT : Intravenous injections of sarcomycin (S) in doses gradually increasing from 300 mg to 1-5 gm per day, caused a transitory subjective improvement in only 3 of 14 patients with inoperable tumors at different sites and of different histologic structure. Laboratory and X-ray findings did not change under the influence of treatment. In 3 cases there were severe side effects: febrile reactions, obtundation of consciousness, hallucinations, and collapse. -- L.A.Men'shikova

CARD: 1/1

SKORKPA, Jiri; NOVAK, Simon; PSTRUZINOVA, Hana

Proteolytic and anti-proteolytic activity of the human serum following intravenous injection of heparin. Sborn. lek. 61 no.9: 264-266 Sept. 59.

1. IV. interni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. Mojmir Fucik.
(HEPARIN, pharmacol.) (PROTEASES, blood)

PSTRZOCH-KARPOWICZ, MARIA.

PSTRZOCH-KARPOWICZ, MARIA. Rotation of the Galaxy. Wiedza i zycie, 1950, v. 19, no. 4, p. 391-403

SIMANOVSKAYA, R.E.; rukovoditel' raboty; SHPUNT, S.Ya.; VODZINSKAYA, Z.V.; KOKINA, Z.I.; PASTUKHOVA, M.G.; NAYDENOVA, V.A.; VAS'YANOV, V.P.; VASIL'YEV, N.F., master; ORLOV, N.N., starshiy apparatchik; NAUMOV, P.M., starshiy apparatchik; TRUPIN, M.P., starshiy apparatchik; VOLKOVA, V.M., starshiy apparatchik; ZORINA, Ye.A.; KIROVA, V.A.; LUTOVA, Z.I., ZENKINA, Z.P., laborant; SEMOKHINA, L.A., laborant; NIKITINA, N.A.

Phosphogypsum and its use in the manufacture of sulfuric acid and portland cement; small-scale operation at the pilot plant of the Scientific Research Institute of Fertilizers and Insectifuges. [Trudy] NIUIF no.160:59-76 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1.Sotrudniki Nauchnogo instituta po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam (for Simanovskaya, Shpunt, Vodzinskaya, Kokina, Pastukhova, Naydenova). 2.Zamestitel' nachal'nika 3-go tsekha Opytnogo zavoda Nauchnogo instituta po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam (for Vas'yanov). 3.3-y tsekh Opytnogo zavoda Nauchnogo instituta po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam (for Vasil'yev, Orlov, Naumov, Trupin, Volkova, Zorina, Kirova, Lutova, Zenkina, Samokhina). 4.TSentral'naya analiticheskaya laboratoriya Opytnogo zavoda Nauchnogo instituta po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam (for Nikitina).
(Gypsum) (Portland cement) (Sulfuric acid)

PSTYGO, I., general-leytenant aviatsii, voyennyy letchik pervogo klassa

Combat readiness is the main objective of drills. Av.i kosm. 45 no.8:2-7 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Flight training) (Aeronautics, Military)

PSTYGO, I., general-leytenant aviatsii, voyennyy letchik pervogo klassa

Example of the commander. Av. i kosm. 46 no.4:32-36 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:3)

L 47077-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)

ACC NR: AP6028503 SOURCE CODE: UR/0209/66/000/008/0049/0055

AUTHOR: Pstygo, I. (Aviation major general; Military pilot first class)

ORG: none

TITLE: Main criterion-quality [Flight-crew training]

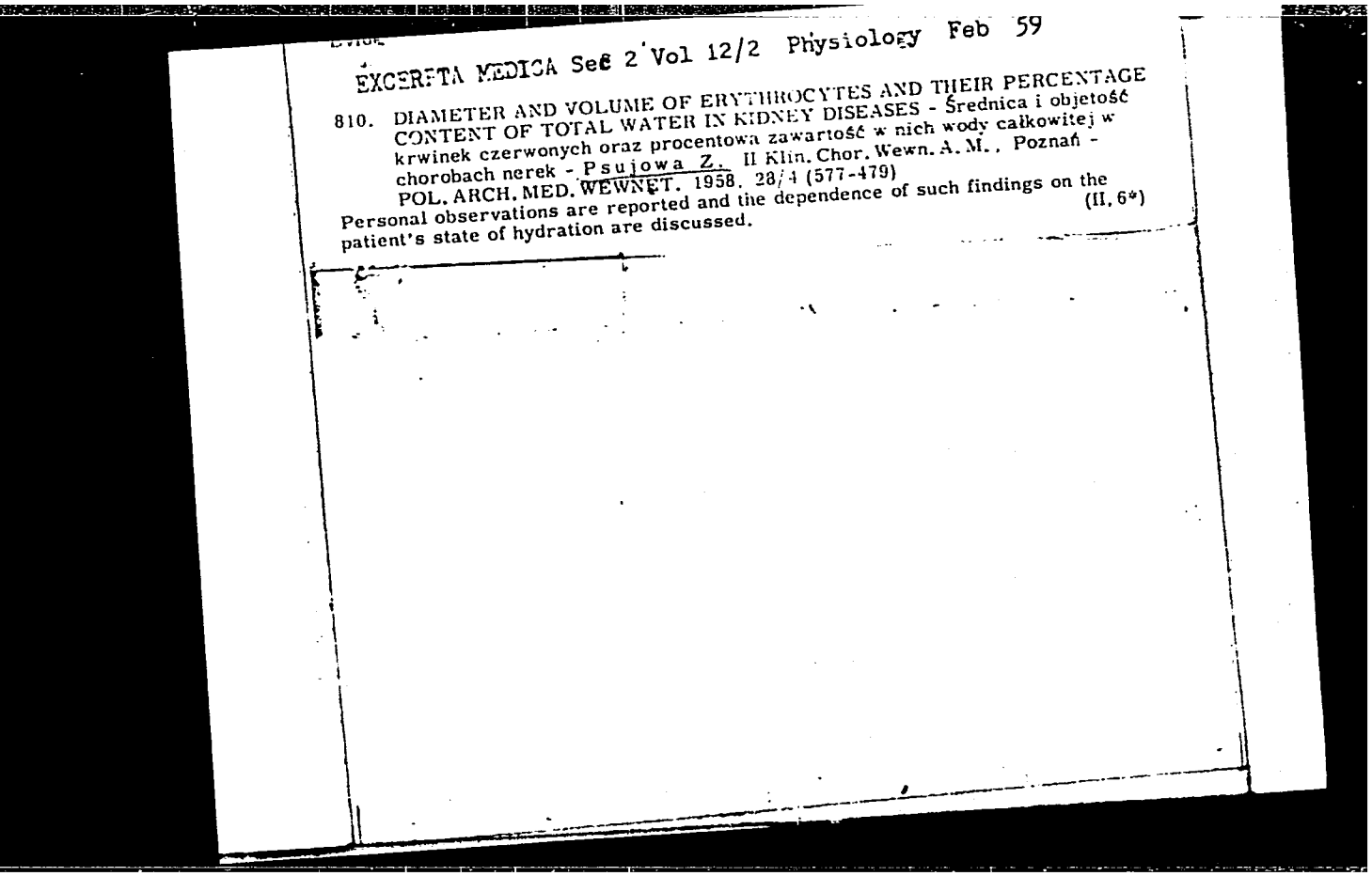
SOURCE: Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 8, 1966, 49-55

TOPIC TAGS: flying training, operational flying training

ABSTRACT: In an article discussing quality control in the training of Soviet flight crews, it is indicated that flying techniques are evaluated by the use of various objective control instruments. These include photographs of the screens of radar sights, tape recordings, barospeedographic data, and ground-control reports. Photography is used to record the results of bombing and of firing against aerial and ground targets. [WS]

SUB CODE: 15/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/2 Physiology Feb 59

810. DIAMETER AND VOLUME OF ERYTHROCYTES AND THEIR PERCENTAGE CONTENT OF TOTAL WATER IN KIDNEY DISEASES - Średnica i objetość krwinek czerwonych oraz procentowa zawartość w nich wody całkowitej w chorobach nerek - Psujowa Z. II Klin. Chor. Wewn. A. M., Poznań - POL. ARCH. MED. WEWNĘT. 1958, 28/4 (577-479)

Personal observations are reported and the dependence of such findings on the patient's state of hydration are discussed. (II, 6*)

ROGUSKI, Jan; PSUJOWA, Zofia

Effect of hemodialytic therapy on the concentration of ketone bodies in the blood of patients with renal insufficiency. Poznan. tow. przyjaciol nauk wydz. lek. 21 no.2:39-45 '61.
(KIDNEY ARTIFICIAL) (ACUTE RENAL FAILURE ther)
(NEPHROSIS ther) (KETONE BODIES blood)

PSUJOWA, Zofia

Diameter and volume of erythrocytes and percentage content in them of total water in renal diseases. Polskie arch.med. wewn. 28 no.4: 577-579 1958.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Poznaniu. Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Roguski. Adres autora: Poznan, Przybyszewskiego 49, II Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M.

(KIDNEYS, dis.
diameter and volume of erythrocytes and percentage content in them of total water in renal dis. (Pol))
(ERYTHROCYTES,
same (Pol))

PSURCEV, N.

The today and tomorrow of Soviet television. Przegl techn no.44:3 2 N '60.

1. Minister Lacznosci ZSRR.

PSURTSEVA, M.D.

Underground signaling and communication cables should be adequately shielded from ground currents. Avtom., telem.i sviaz' 4 no.3: 15-16 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Starshiy inzhener Glavnogo upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi.
(Electric lines--Underground)

PSHENIN, L.N.

Quantitative distribution of nitrogen-fixing bacteria and their ecology in the Zernov's phyllophora region of the Black Sea. Mikrobiologiia 28 no.6:927-932 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Sevastopol'skaya biologicheskaya stantsiya AN SSSR.
(WATER microbiol.)
(CLOSTRIDIUM)
(AZOTOBACTER)

PSHENITSYNA, I.F.

Development of a transportation system in the northern part of Alma-Ata Province in connection with the increase of sugar beet production. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.ekon., filos.i prava no.2: 64-73 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Alma-Ata Economic Region--Sugar beets--Transportation)

PSHENNIKOV, N.V., spetsred.; KOROVIN, K.I., vedushchiy red.

[Modernization of equipment of the macaroni industry; operating experience of the Moscow No.1 and Leningrad factories, of the Tallinn Grain House and the Central Scientific Research Laboratory of the Macaroni Industry] Modernizatsiia oborudovaniia makaronnoi promyshlennosti; iz opyta raboty Moskovskoi No.1 i Leningradskoi makaronnykh fabrik, Tallinskogo zernokombinata i TsNILMAP. Moskva, 1959. 35 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

(Macaroni)

PSURTSEV, N.

Better and more complete use of equipment. Radio no.5:4-6 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Ministr svyazi SSSR.

(Radio)

PSURTSEV, N.; KUZ'MIN, V.; DOGADIN, V.; FORUSHENKO, A., prof.; GUSEV, I.; BLOKHIN, A., kand. tekhn. nauk

It was accomplished by millions. Radio no.8:4-6 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Ministr svyazi SSSR (for Psurtsev). 2. Nachal'nik Tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (for Kuz'min). 3. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Glavnogo upravleniya gorodskoy i sel'skoy telefonnoy svyazi i radiofikatsii (for Dogadin). 4. Glavnyy inzh. Glavnogo upravleniya gorodskoy i sel'skoy telefonnoy svyazi radiofikatsii (for Gusev).

PSURTSEV, N.D.

Let's make a substantial contribution to a problem of national importance. Vest. sviazi 24 no.2:1-2 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Ministr svyazi SSSR.

PA 4/49T102

PSURTSEV, N. D.

USSR/Radio, Amateur
Radio - Training

May 48

"Let Us Help the Radio Amateur," N. D. Psurtsev, 1 p

"Radio" No 5

General discussion of the value of having a strong amateur radio movement in the USSR.

4/49T102

PA 7/49T40

PSURTSEV, N. D.

USSR/Communications Aug 48
Efficiency, Industrial
Training

"Military Duties of Soviet Communicators," N. D. Psurtsev, Ministry of Communications USSR, 2½ pp

"Vest Svyazi - Elektrosvyaz'" No 8 (101)

Bolshevist Party, Soviet Government, and Comrade Stalin himself attach great importance to efficient communications. Various individuals commended. However, achievements must not be overrated. Refers to damage to journals in mail, poor international telephone system, and delay in handling telegrams.

7/49T40

USSR/Communications (Contd) Aug 48

Causes are insufficient ideological training, poor education, overspecialization, misuse of equipment, and bureaucracy. Lists various countermeasures.

7/49T40

KURTOV, M.

Minister of Communications (1949)

"The Soviet Radio - A Mighty Force for Culture and Progress," Pravda, 1949

Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. 1, No. 19, page 24, 1949 (In [redacted] Library.)

PSURTSEV, N. D.

20976 Psurtsev, N. D. Moguchiy dvigatel' Kul'tury i progressa (Iz doklada Na torzhestv. zasedanin u Kolon zale Doma Soyuzov 7 Maya, posvyashch Dnyu Radio) Radio, 1949, No. 6, s. 1-3.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949.

PSURTSEV, N. D.

Minister of Communications.

"A Most Important Task of Communications," Pravda, 1950.

Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. 2, No. 6, 1950, page 40, (In [redacted] Library).

PSURTSEV, N.

USSR Minister of Communications

Soviet Radio Serves the Cause of Peace 1951

Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. 3, No. 18, 19, page 15. (In [redacted] Library)

[illegible], N. [illegible].

Razvitie sovetskoi radiotekhniki v 1950 godu. [The development of Soviet radio engineering in 1950]. (Radio, May 1951, no. 5, p. 4).

DLC: TK540.R36

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

PSURTSEV, N. (and others)

Radio Research

In memory of Petr Alekseyevich Ostryakov. Radio, No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, June 1952 1644, Uncl.

USSR/Electronics - Personalities Apr 52

"In Memory of Petr Alekseyevich Ostryakov," N. Paurtsev, I. Peresypkin, A. Berg, B. Vvedenskiy, et al.

"Radio" No 4, p 12

P. A. Ostryakov, one of the founders of Soviet electronics, died 25 Feb 52 at the age of 65. From 1923 to 1941, Ostryakov participated in the construction of powerful radio stations and later was in charge of work at the powerful radio station constructed during the war. He joined the Central Sci Res Inst of the Min of Commun in 1944 and became sci director in 1948. His defense of his thesis for a candidate's degree at the age of 60 was so brilliant that he was awarded the degree of Dr Tech Sci.

238T58

238T58

1. PSURTSEV, N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Radio

7. Tasks of Soviet communication workers in the fifth five-year plan. Radic No. 1, 1953.

The 19th party congress directed the following: further development of communications, doubling the length of telephone-telegraph cables, considerable increase in power of radio broadcasting stations, development of USW broadcasting and radio relay communications, a 30 to 35% increase in capacity of urban telephone stations, and improvement of postal communications. Article states that there should be at least 30 million radio receiver units in the USSR by 1955. The cable line between Moscow and Leningrad provides 250 telephone channels.

253T66

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

USSR / [illegible]

AUTHOR: Psurtsev, N., Minister of Communications, USSR 107-5-3/54

TITLE: For the Technical Progress of Radio and TV Broadcastings
(Za tekhnicheskiy progress radioveshchaniya i televideniya)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1956,Nr5, pp. 3-4 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The directives of the 20th Party Congress for the 6th Five-year plan call for the increase in power of radio broadcast stations by 90% and for a broad adoption of ultra-short-wave broadcasting in the European part of the USSR. The number of TV broadcast stations should be increased to 75. Color TV is to be introduced. TV channels in radio-relay lines will be arranged. Over 10.000 km of radio-relay lines are expected by 1960. All Soviet citizens will be served with regular broadcasts as a result of the sixth Five-year plan. New long-wave radio broadcasting stations will be built in Siberia, Central Asia, and the Far East.

Over 63 new TV broadcast centers are scheduled to be constructed in the next 5 years; they will be added to the 12 centers in operation now. Around new TV centers, TV relaying stations are to be built. The Moscow TV center, largest in the country, will be fundamentally reconstructed and adapted to broadcasting of both black-and-white and color programs. A 500-m antenna tower will be installed. TV relay stations will be constructed in the areas of the Sverdlov Square, Mayakovskiy Square, Kolkhoznaya Sq., All-Union Agricultural Exhibition, "Dynamo" stadium, and Luzhniki stadium.

Card 1/2

For the Technical Progress of Radio and TV Broadcastings

The research in TV problems should be broadened. The range over 100 Mc should be explored to increase the number of TV channels possible. A compatible color TV set should also be developed.

The number of wired "radio points" to be installed in the coming 5 years is 18,000,000, of them over 10,000,000 in rural areas. The industry should organize mass production of inexpensive transistorized, printed-circuit radio receivers.

In 1955 rural wired radio networks have been built with ever increasing tempo. Yet, not everything possible was done. Belorussian SSR and Georgian SSR were lagging in the rural radio work. This work has been lagging all over the country during the first months of 1956.

There is 1 photo (Tallin TV center) in the article.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

PAURTSEV, N.D.

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1-4E1c

Card 1/ 2 COLLEGIUM DISCUSSES COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS

COLLEGIUM DISCUSSES COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS -- Moscow, Vestnik Svyazi, No 3, Mar 57

Speaking at a recent meeting of the Collegium of the Ministry of Communications USSR, N. D. Paurtsev, Minister of Communications USSR, stated that the experience of 2 years' operation has affirmed the correctness of reorganizing the administration of communications organs and creating ministries of communications in union republics. However, work must continue on improving the structure of communications organs and making the functions of the Ministry of Communications USSR and union-republic ministries of communications more precise, taking practical experience into account, in order to improve cooperation with each other. Staff norms for engineering and technical workers in a number of communications branches and enterprises have fallen. Technicians could be used successfully in many positions instead of engineers, while qualified linemen could then replace technicians. The possibility of transferring intrarayon communications and wired radio lines to technical line centers, as was done in the Soviet Baltic republics, should be considered for other republics.

COLLEGIUM DISCUSSES COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS

The minister then spoke of the necessity of developing communications facilities further by fuller utilization of internal reserves and proper organization of construction. In this area, a great deal of bad management and wastefulness, which often start in the planning stage, is tolerated. Branch administrations of the Ministry of Communications USSR formulate plan assignments unsatisfactorily. The construction work of union-republic ministries of communications is still being carried out poorly. In preparing the 1957 plan, a tendency toward scattering funds was noted, particularly in the Ukrainian SSR and several other republics. It is necessary that new construction equipment be introduced more rapidly and the mechanization of construction work, particularly finishing opera-

ing communications enterprises.

18
14 E 1

Card 3/7 COLLEGIUM DISCUSSES COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS

Having underscored the importance of training and correct placement of personnel, the minister stated that particular attention must be devoted to strengthening the staffs of postal enterprises and rayon communications offices.

In conclusion, Psurtsev stated that the 1957 plan can only be fulfilled by making wide use of internal reserves, increasing labor productivity, and developing socialist competition. The cooperation of communications workers in controlling production and improving the organization of labor in communications enterprises must be expanded in every possible way.

A. V. Chersnkov, Minister of Communications RSFSR, noted that considerable funds are allocated in the local budget of the RSFSR for constructing television centers and radio relay lines. However, the Main Administration of Material and Technical Supply and the Main Radio Administration of the Ministry of Communications USSR are not sufficiently concernad with providing equipment. The Ministry of Communications USSR

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14 E 12

Card 4/7 COLLEGIUM DISCUSSES COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS

does not make timely examination of plans presented for its approval. The construction of many important structures has been lagging for a long time because of incorrect planning and delivery of supplies. Several branch administrations of the ministry sometimes bypass union-republic ministries of communictions and interfere with the activity of communications enterprises.

A. F. Aleksandrov, Minister of Communications Latvian SSR, took note of the extreme detail in plans being developed by the Planning and Financial Administration of the Ministry of Communications USSR for union republics.

I. M. Belyanin, Minister of Communications Lithuanian SSR, stated that despite the reduction in plan and accounting indexes, ministries of communications and communications administrations and enterprises in union republics are still devoting a great deal of time to completing different forms and tables, to the detriment of their work on directing production. Work plans which are received by union-republic ministries of communications do not take seasonal influences and various other local peculiarities into account. It is necessary that the Ministry of Communications USSR present only annual work plans and union-republic ministers of communications be given the right to make necessary changes in them quarterly.

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COLLEGIUM DISCUSSES COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS

Shortcomings in the field of material and technical supply were subjected to severe criticism. For example, V. A. Kosov, Deputy Minister of Communications Belorussian SSR, reported that in allocating cement, tar paper, and wood for the Belorussian SSR, the Main Administration of Material and Technical Supply of the Ministry of Communications USSR planned to have them delivered from outlying oblasts of the RSFSR when these materials are available in the republic.

V. N. Lebedev, Deputy Minister of Communications USSR, devoted his speech to the training and placement of personnel. He criticized the ministries of communications in the Georgian, Armenian, and Lithuanian

quit; many go to work in other branches of the communications system.

Card 6/7 COLLEGIUM DISCUSSES COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS

A. Kh. Khomenko, Minister of Communications Moldavian SSR, stated that the present incentive wage system being used in communications work is extremely unwieldy and can almost never be used in its entirety. The time has come to make corrections in this system in order to utilize its advantages fully.

M. A. Sharkov, Minister of Communications Uzbek SSR, stated that sufficient attention has still not been devoted to norm setting, calculating of labor productivity, and correct assignment of production staffs in communications organs. In 1956, output per communications worker was 19,526 rubles in the Uzbek SSR, 17,700 rubles in the Belorussian and Lithuanian SSRs, and 14,429 rubles in the Kazakh SSR.

I. V. Klokov, Deputy Minister of Communications USSR, gave a number of examples which indicate that present rules for communications enterprises often make individual operations unnecessarily complicated. During recent years, the number of primary accounting forms in communications organs has been cut almost in half, the number of statistical bookkeeping indexes has

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Card 7/7 COLLEGIUM DISCUSSES COMMUNICATIONS OPERATIONS

been reduced to one seventh the previous number, and the number of indexes in the basic activity plan of communications administrations and offices has been reduced to one sixth the previous number. However, much more remains to be done in this area.

The collegium devoted considerable attention to problems of housing construction. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, three times as much living space must be provided for communications workers as during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The cost of construction must be lowered, its quality raised, and the initiative of communications workers used more widely for construction work. A. T. Tsivun, Deputy Minister of Communications Ukrainian SSR, spoke of the experience of communications workers in Kiev who are taking active part in the construction of living quarters. Within a year, 1,500-2,000 communications workers and their families will receive well-built apartments in these quarters. In the Kazakh SSR, construction of houses with one or two apartments has been organized using local materials. In the city of Molodechno, Belorussian SSR, local resources were mobilized to build a 40-room dormitory for communications workers that will be put into use in 1957.

107-57-1-5/60

AUTHOR: Psurtsev, N., Minister of Communications, USSR

TITLE: Mass Radio-Amateur Experimentation Is Necessary ("Zdes' nuzhen massovyy radiolyubitel'skiy eksperiment")

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 1, p 6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Great tasks face the Ministry of Communications, USSR, in further developing Soviet radio during the 6th Five-Year Plan. Mobilization of all available forces is necessary. The ministry relies, as always, on the great assistance of Soviet radio amateurs. Specific problems to which radio amateurs should direct their attention are listed in the article; these include the development of automation and remote control of radio equipment, the development of antinoise devices, simple VHF FM receivers and VHF converters, TV sets with semiconductor diodes and transistors, and simplified TV antennas, as well as the accumulation of experience in long-distance TV reception, and the study of radio-wave propagation at frequencies over 100 mc.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

PSURTSEV, N.; SHOKIN, A.; KOTEL'NIKOV, V., akademik; SHMAKOV, P., zaslu-zhennyy deyatel' nauki, professor.

Scientists and radio specialists answer editor's questions. Radio no.1:6-7 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Ministr svyasi SSSR (for Psurtsev). 2. Pervyy zamestitel' ministra radiotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti SSSR (for Shokin). 3. Direktor Instituta radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR (for Kotel'nikov).
(Radio)

PSURTSEV, N.D.

Tasks of Soviet communications workers in 1957. Vest.sviazi 17 no.1: 1-3 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)
(Telecommunication)

PSURTSEV, N.D.

PSURTSEV, N.D.

Socialist communications in the service of the Soviet people.
Vest.sviazi 17 no.10:1-4 O '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Ministr svyazi SSSR.
(Telecommunication)

PSURTSEV, N.D.

111-58-5-2/27

AUTHOR: Psurtsev, N.D., USSR Minister of Communications

TITLE: Keep On Developing and Perfecting Soviet Radio Engineering (Neustanno razvivat' i sovershenstvovat' sovetskuyu radiotekhniku).

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Svyazi, Nr 5, 1958, pp 1-3(USSR).

ABSTRACT: The author starts by saying that A.S. Popov was the inventor of the radio and speaks of the development of this field over the years of Soviet power. Telephone conversations are possible now between Moscow and the Antarctic on flying jet-planes. USSR programs are transmitted in 89 languages, 40 of which are foreign. The increase in the number of radio receiving points as well as of TV-sets from 1950 to the beginning of 1958 is given. For the first quarter of 1959, the number of TV-centers must reach 75. The audibility of the first program of the Central Broadcasting System, covering the entire Soviet Union, is insufficient. The second program, covering the European part of the Soviet Union, is in spots also not satisfactory. The third program covers the Moscow oblast'. In some republics and oblasts the quality of local broadcasting is still unsatisfactory. The 1959-1965 Plan includes the building of

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Keep On Developing and Perfecting Soviet Radio Engineering

powerful long wave and medium wave broadcasting stations for covering ill-served regions and of ultra short wave stations in densely populated regions, which can be utilized for transmitting programs to relay stations. This plan provides for an improvement in the quality of reception and the automation of equipment, resulting in the production of highly efficient sets by the end of 1965. The author gives some suggestions for fulfilling and accelerating this plan and indicates the numbers of TV centers, relay stations and receivers to be attained. Simultaneously with the development of black-and-white television in Moscow, Leningrad and other capitals of the Union republics, an interchangeable system of color-television will be introduced. Some amateur TV-stations utilizing frequencies non-designated for the town in question, interfere with official transmitting TV-stations. The reconstruction of the largest TV-center of the Union is being fulfilled. It will be equipped with new control-rooms, including one of 600 sq m. A central control-room coordinates the transmission from studios, re-

Keep On Developing and Perfecting Soviet Radio Engineering

lay stations situated in the "Bol'shoy Teatr", at the Central Stadium, etc., as well as from mobile TV-stations. Plans of secondary importance provide for the equipment of a vast control and studio building and a unique supporting antenna, 500 m. high, which will increase by 120-130 km the range of this Moscow TV-center. Towards the end of 1965, the number of radio receiving points in the Union is expected to be about 60,000,000 including about 24,000,000 radio receivers. To cover not only the industrial but also the rural regions, 8.8 million radio relay stations, 7.5 million of which are situated in rural regions, will be built, as well as distributing feeder trunk-lines. The village relay stations will have remote control. Populated points, where a power of 100 w is sufficient, should utilize the "RPD-100" type equipment. The production of this unit will probably be regulated by industry next year. In the near future, 1-program broadcastings of certain towns will be replaced by 2- and 3-program broadcastings, and at the end of 1965, the power of radio transmitters is expected to be doubled.

Card 3/3

1. Radio engineering-Development

AUTHOR: Psurtsev, N.D., USSR Minister of Communications SOV/111-59-1-5/35

TITLE: A Positive Work-Program for the Soviet Communication Workers (Boyevaya programma rabot dlya sovetskikh svyazistov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1959, Nr 1, pp 1 - 3 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article outlines the major communication projects to be achieved between 1959 and 1965 in accordance with the plan figures of the XXI Party Congress. The three principal aims are to extend the communication cable network by 2, that of the radio relay system by 6, and the amount of TV stations by 2.6 times. Long-distance telephone connections will be possible for 24 hours a day, first between centers of the economic regions and then between these centers and the capitals and principal cities of the republics and the most important cities of the USSR. Radio relay trunks have been developed so that one trunk may master up to 600 telephone channels, while the present coaxial cable may transmit 1,900 telephone calls. The establishment of any long-distance call will take only 30 minutes. The telegraph system and TWX service will be increasingly mechanized and possibly automated. TWX service will include the oblast'

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centers of the European part of the USSR and several other important industrial centers. Multiplexing of cable and overhead main lines, and other methods of increasing underground and aerial cable lines at low cost, will be utilized to full extent. Good reception of the first radio program all over the USSR, and of a second program in the European part of the country will be provided. In addition to this, regional ultrashort wave broadcasting in densely populated areas will be established very soon for the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Moldavian, Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian republics, and several other regions. By the end of 1958, the USSR had 50 ultrashort wave stations. This figure will be drastically increased and the number of carrier broadcasting points, also for ultrashort wave transmissions, will reach 60 million. About 100 new TV stations will be added to the 60 existing at the beginning of 1959. The number of TV sets will be 14 to 15 million reaching some 70 to 80 million people. Experiments on color TV are being continued towards the introduction of compatible color TV, which will permit the reception of a color program with the

old TV sets, in black and white. The establishment of radio relay and coaxial cable lines will render possible the transmission of RV program over long distances, and an exchange of program with foreign countries. Postal service will be extended, and even the smallest communities will have some sort of a post office which may be operated by semi-trained, part-time employed persons. Extended air service will take metropolitan and other republic capitals' newspaper matrices to all remote provinces of the country - except the Soviet Far East - and have the papers appear on the same day as in the place of origin. Two hundred postal enterprises, among them the 50 largest, will be mechanized. Three huge post offices with complex mechanization of all labor-consuming processes will be built near important railways in Moscow. Materialization of these projects depends essentially on mechanization and automation wherever feasible, and the cooperation of all communication workers. There are 3 drawings.

SOV/107-59-3-2/52

6 (4)

AUTHOR: Psurtsev, N., USSR Minister of Communications

TITLE: The Seven-Year-Plan of Soviet Radio Engineering (Semiletka sovetskogo radio)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 3, pp 3 - 5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author summarizes the tasks of Soviet radio engineering during the Seven-Year-Plan and reviews briefly plans for expanding broadcasting facilities. For inter-oblast' communication, unattended, automatic, single-band short wave transmitters of 5 and 20 kw output will be used. For intra-oblast' and intra-rayon communication 1 kw transmitters and receiver-transmitter stations will be used; the transmitters of the latter will have 15 and 50 watt output. Ultrashort wave radio communication will be expanded using the tropospheric and ionospheric scattering effects. The power of broadcasting stations must be increased so that the first program may be

Card 1/5

The Seven-Year-Plan of Soviet Radio Engineering

received with good audibility in all areas of the USSR and the zone of reliable reception of the second program must be considerably enlarged. At the same time, it is necessary to provide a high quality reception of broadcasts from republic, kray or oblast' broadcasting stations within their respective territories. At the beginning of 1959, there were more than 50 ultrashort wave stations in the USSR and their number will be further increased, and as far as possible they will be combined with TV stations. The development of ultrashort wave broadcasting with frequency modulation is important especially for the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Moldavian, Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian republics and a number of areas of the RSFSR. It is necessary to provide cheap transistorized ultrashort wave receivers for the population. The network of ultrashort

Our Century is the Century of Radio Electronics

wave stations will be developed by introducing two-program, automated and unattended transmitters, the production of which has already been started by the USSR radio industry. For the Far East and Siberia, long and medium wave stations will be built, and here a new type of automated medium wave transmitter will be introduced. Automation of radio station controls is very important, but many plants do not like to start the production of modern and better equipment. Besides setting up new radio stations, it is necessary to modernize the equipment of the older ones. In January 1959, there were 62 TV stations and 70 relay transmitters in the USSR. It is planned to build 100 TV stations and transmitters during the period from 1959 to 1965. At the same time a great number of low-power relay transmitters will be established; thus the total of TV stations and transmitters will be around 500 at the end of

Our Century is the Century of Radio Electronics

the Seven-Year Plan. The number of TV sets will be increased from 3 million to 15 million sets. The Soviet radio industry is fully capable of furnishing the required equipment. But recently, the construction of the Magnitogorsk TV center was interrupted and the work on the Khabarovsk, Ashkhabad and Stalinabad TV centers was delayed. This may cause difficulties to the plants producing TV station equipment, because their output is not fully used and consequently they might switch to manufacturing other equipment. This might result in difficulties for procuring equipment for new TV stations. A great number of problems has to be overcome in the development of color TV. In 1959, experimental color TV broadcasts will begin in Moscow. Also the networks of radio relay lines and coaxial communication cables will be expanded. The equipment type "Vesna" permits

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Our Century is the Century of Radio Electronics

transmission of TV broadcasts on radio relay lines over a distance of up to 5000 km, but the industry is not meeting the demand for this relay equipment and the vacuum tubes required for it are not even produced.

PSURTSEV, N D.

19(8) SOV/111-59-6-6/32

AUTHOR: None given

TITLE: The Construction of Communication Equipment - on the Level of New Goals

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1959, Nr 6, pp 1-4 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article presents information on an all-Union conference of construction specialists of the USSR Ministry of Communications, which was convened in Moscow. Two reports were heard with a discussion following them. The first report was delivered by N.D. Psurtsev, the USSR Minister of Communications, on "Principles of the Development of Communication Means for 1959 - 1965, and Goals for Fulfilling the Plan of the Construction of Communication Equipment for 1959, and the Further Increase in the Technical Level of the Construction of Communication Equipment". In this report, Psurtsev pointed out that the capital investment into the construction of communication equipment will be doubled during the 1959 - 1965 period as com-

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pared with the past 7-year period. The podryadnyye tresty (contractor trusts) will do 22% more construction in 1959 than they did in 1958. The mechanization of construction is insufficient for the planned amount of work, and measures are being taken to provide for construction equipment and for automobile-transport means of very high capacity. The workshops of the contractor trusts will have to produce more "small" means of mechanization. Permanent local construction-and-assembly units "GTS" are being organized to provide for a stable labor force and for a base for the construction of urban telephone networks. The mechanization of radiofication and "telephonization" work, carried out by SMUR and SMURCh, will be increased from 5 to 60% in the construction of overhead radiofication and "VRS" (intra-area communications) lines, and up to 80% in the construction of cable lines. Also, the production and the use of reinforced concrete masts should be promoted. To bring the project development work nearer

The Construction of Communication Equipment - on the Level of New Goals

to the construction sites, branch project institutes were organized during 1958 in some Soviet republics, e.g. in Tashkent, Tbilisi; the branch institute in Kiyev was expanded; a branch institute is planned for Novosibirsk in 1959. The standard projects have raised the technical level of construction, and are being further improved along with the modernization of equipment, production of new parts and their standardization. Nevertheless, the costs of the projects are still too high, and there are cases of defective projects and, especially often, of inaccurate costs estimates. The cooperation between the local project institutes and the scientific research institutes of the Ministry of Communications is lagging and will have to be improved. The second report was delivered by Zernov, P.M., the USSR Deputy Minister of Communications, on "The Results of the Fulfilled Plan of the Investment Building for 1958, and the Goals for Further Industrialization and Mechanization of Communication Objects".

The Construction of Communication Equipment - on the Level of New Goals

Zernov reviewed the achievements in investment building during the year 1958 and stressed that a number of construction organizations did not reduce the costs of construction-and-assembly work as planned, e.g. the trest "Radiostroy" (Trust "Radiostroy"). He pointed out that the planning of construction objects is not always accompanied with sufficient funds. The building investment plan for 1959 calls for an increase in construction activity of 16.5% as compared with the work volume accomplished in 1958. To achieve this, the building machinery pools will be increased and modernized; the Novosibirskaya and the L'vovskaya Baza (Novosibirsk and L'vov Bases) will be expanded, and a number of new bases will be established. The trusts will conduct an on-the-job training of 1,100 workers, and will improve the qualifications of an additional 1,020 workers; 86 engineers and 63 technicians will be assigned from among the graduates of special educational institutions. In the discussion following both re-

The Construction of Communication Equipment - on the Level of New Goals

ports, the operational and organizational conditions existing in the communication-construction industry were reviewed and criticized. The following persons took part in the discussion: Shmelev, Administrator of the trest "Mezhgorsvyaz'stroy" (Trust "Mezhgorsvyaz'stroy"); Turovskiy, Manager of a Main Cable Line; Lebedev, Worker of SMU-4; Yakovlev, Worker of a Main Cable Line; Anosovich, Manager of TsNIIS; Novikov, Head of Giprosvyaz'; Nogtev, Administrator of the Trust "Radiostroy"; Fortushenko, Head of NII of the USSR Ministry of Communications; Stoyanov, Head of the Proyektnyy institut Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (Planning Institute of the USSR Ministry of Communications) (GSPI); Alychenkov, Senior Work Superintendent of the Trust "Radiostroy"; Ministers of Communications of the following republics: Afanas'yev - Belorusskaya, Sharkov - Uzbekskaya, Noskov - Kazakhskaya, Tsivun - Ukrainskaya, and Kavtaradze - Gruzinskaya; Kogan, Worker of the Kuybyshevskaya DRSV (Kuybyshev

The Construction of Communication Equipment - on the Level of New Goals

DRSV); Tugushi, Manager of the trest "Soyuztelefonstroy" (Trust "Soyuztelefonstroy"); Korenev, Manager of the trest "Mostelefonstroy" (Trust "Mostelefonstroy"); Kalmykov, Welding-Team Leader of the Trust "Mostelefonstroy"; Semenkov, Head of the Glavnoye upravleniye snabzheniya Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (Main Administration of Procurement of the USSR Ministry of Communications); Seval'nev, Head of the Glavnoye upravleniye kapital'nogo stroitel'stva Ministerstva svyazi SSSR (Main Administration of Capital Investments of the USSR Ministry of Communications); Zelengurov, Administrator of the Voronezh SMUR; Petrushin, Chief Engineer of the GUMTTS; Yarchevskaya, Chief Engineer of the Trust "Mezhgorsvyaz'stroy"; and others, altogether more than 30 persons. There is one photo.

Card 6/6

PSURTSEV, N.D., red.

[Communication in the land of socialism; a collection of materials on the development of the means of communication in the U.S.S.R.] Sviaz' strany sotsializma; sbornik materialov o razvitii sredstv sviazi v SSSR. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1959. 189 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Communication and traffic)

TSURTSEV, N.D.

Increase the ranks of collectives and shock workers of communist labor. Vest. sviazi 20 no.8:13-14 Ag'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Ministrsvyazi SSSR.
(Telecommunication--Employees)

PSURTSEV, N.D.

Hasten the improvement and development of rural communications.
Vest.sviazi 20 no.1:1-2 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Ministr svyazi SSSR.
(Telephone)

PSURTSEV, N.

Radiobroadcasting and television in 1961. Radio no.1:4-5 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ministr svyazi SSSR. (Radiobroadcasting) (Television)

PSURTSEV, N., delegat XXII s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza

Concerning the technological progress in radiobroadcasting and television. Radio no.1:3-6 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Ministr svyazi SSSR.
(Radio) (Television)